

LOOK FOR THE X MARK
Subscribers finding a blue X mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

The Law Regarding the Duties of U. S. Supervisors of Registration and

Election.

For the information of the public generally as well as the supervisors of Registration and Election, to be appointed at the Special Term of the U. S. Circuit Court, to be held in Raleigh on the 20th inst., we publish the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to their powers and duties, &c.:

Sec. 204. "Wherever in any city or town having upwards of 50,000 inhabitants there are two citizens thereof, or whenever in any county or parish, in any congressional district, there are ten citizens thereof, of good standing, who, prior to any registration of voters for any election for Representatives or Delegates in the Congress of the United States, shall file with the clerk of the court in which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, may be called upon to appear before the clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein such city or town, county or parish is situated, their desire to be sworn in as voters, such election, solemnly guarded and scrutinized, the Judge, within not less than ten days prior to the election, to be held, or, if the election is to be held on a day other than the day specified, the election to be required, within not less than ten days prior to the election, shall open the circuit court at the most convenient

Sec. 2012. The court, when so opened by the judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day and from time to time, as may be required, all the judges of the court, and under the seal of the court, for each election district or voting precinct in each county, certificates, as may be required, in the manner hereinafter provided, and to revoke, change, or renew such appointments from time to time, two or more times in each year, as may be required, for each election district or voting precinct in the county or parish, who shall be of different political parties and able to read and write or to be read to by some person in the county and designated as supervisors of elections.

Sec. 2016. The supervisors of elections, so appointed, shall be authorized and required to send at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, shall be entitled to vote for a representative to the legislature, and for a representative to any person offering to register, and to be present at all times and places when the same shall be made, and to make challenge, and to cause and to be made, as they may deem proper to be made; and to make, when required, the same to be made, and to cause and to be made, as they may deem proper to be made.

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Sec. 1018. To the effect that each candi-
date for the office of Representative of
the United States Congress may obtain the bene-
fit of every valid and legal vote cast in his
favor of election area, and each of them
may, however, personally certify, count,
 canvass, or tally personally in their election
 area, and may, however, personally certify,
 canvass, or tally personally, and may, how-
 ever, obtain the endorsement on the ballot, or
 the ballot box it may have been placed,
 or may, however, to make and forward to the
 proper authorities, and may, however, pre-
 pare and forward to the proper authorities,
 forms of section two thousand and twen-
 ty one, has been designated as the chief
 supervisor of the judicial district in which
 he is elected, and may, however, receive and
 certify such certificates and returns of all
 valid ballots as such office may direct, and
 may, however, to make and forward to the
 proper authorities, and to attach to the registry-
 list, and may, however, to make and forward
 to the proper authorities, and may, how-
 ever, to make and forward to the proper
 authorities, statement, or return, whether the

[illegible]

their scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted and at the closing of polls for the count of votes, they are required to place themselves in such position, in relation to ballot-boxes, for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots, and shall enable them to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided herein, and shall there remain until every ballot in respect to such canvass, certificate, returns and statements has been fully completed.

Sec. 2020. When in any election district

being present in any city or town, for the purpose of receiving the oath of election for any election at which a representative or Delegate in Congress is to be elected, the supervisors of election are hereby authorized to exercise and discharge, and to allow to exercise and discharge, and freely, and without bribery, solicitation, interference, hindrance, molestation, violence, or threats thereon, on the part of any person, all the powers conferred upon them by the supervisors of election shall make and administer the oath, within ten days after the election, to each elector, in accordance with the provisions of section two thousand twenty-five, has been designed. The chief supervisor of the judges of the circuit, in which the election is to be held, shall be of the manner and manner which they were not so allowed to fulfill their duties, and the chief supervisor of the obligations required and imposed upon them. And upon receiving any such return, the chief supervisor, acting both in and out of the presence of the judges of the circuit court, shall forthwith inform him in all the facts; and he will have authority to subpoena and compel the attendance of the electors, and to receive and administer oaths and take testimony in relation to the charges made; and, prior to the

Virginia.....Alex. Campbell.
.....F. S. Stockdale.

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WILL THE BEAUFORT EAGLE SUPPORT THE NOMINEES?

The Journal has no desire to dictate to any cotemporary the course it shall pursue and as little purpose to impugn the motives of any. To make a long story short, however, the Journal desires to know whether the Beaufort Eagle intends to support Col. Waddell the Democratic nominee for Congress in its District, and whether it intends to support Mr. Geffroy and the other Democratic nominees of its county. The course of the Eagle, if it considers itself a Democratic paper, is to say the least of it, a peculiar one; if, however, it is merely a free lance and acknowledges no political allegiance, the case is plain enough.

But these are times when there should be no doubt where men stand, and when it is especially true that open enemies are better than secret foes. It is true, too, that there is no ground for neutrality in this fight. He that is not with us, is against us. If, therefore, the Eagle intends to fight under the Democratic banner and under Democratic leaders regularly chosen, a single word will set the matter at rest. We presume, of course, that our cotemporary has determined upon its action, and is neither afraid nor ashamed to avow it. We have no hesitation, therefore, in asking in plain terms whether the Eagle intends to support Colonel Waddell and the county ticket.

If it does intend to give the entire ticket that cordial and earnest support that the nominees of the party are entitled to at the hands of the press, a simple assurance to that effect will at once quiet the doubts that have been engendered by its failure up to this time to put the names of the nominees referred to at the head of its columns. Up to this time, however, no such assurance has been given, and now that the doubt has been aroused nothing but such assurance will settle it.

As we said before, the Journal does not desire to dictate to the Eagle. This is a free country, and the Eagle may support Mr. Canaday or Col. Waddell as it may prefer, or it may refuse to support either. As a citizen every man's right to support Canaday; directly or indirectly, is undisputed; no man can be a member of the Democratic party and refuse to support the nominees. The question we desire our cotemporary to answer is a simple one.

We repeat that we have no desire to dictate to our cotemporary, or to impugn its motives but these are times in which it behooves us all to know upon whom we may depend. We mean to win this fight if it is possible to win it, but we can not win it unless we are thoroughly organized and thoroughly disciplined. Men who profess and call themselves Democrats must fight in the regular Democratic ranks and under Democratic leaders.

NORBODY HURTS!

The Radical leaders are trying to drive our people, says the Blue Ridge Blade, into some acts of violence that they may use them to intimidate the North. The other day in Charleston a reform club of colored voters were set upon by the Radical negro element, and although the white people sought to protect the reformers, many of them were shot down and all driven from the streets and houses thereabout, after which the mob took possession of that part of the city, breaking open stores and gutting things in the most approved style. In Louisiana they are traveling around and shooting white men for the amusement of the thing. All this is furtherance of the drive the white people in leaders to drive the white people into resorting to the outrage so they can raise a riot to waft the "bloody shirt."

We say steady white men, steady! Don't be thrown off your guard. Bear it as we did Kirk and Holden in 1870. Let every man talk with his neighbors, see that you all agree, get the young men registered and on the 7th of November, at sunrise, make one grand charge all along the line. That will end the troubles during our day.

The leader of the Radical party in Cumberland county is now and has been for a number of years a white man named A. G. Thornton. He is also the chairman of their Executive Committee. He was at one time and may be now for aught we know, a Magistrate. This man Thornton, in his own life, illustrates practically and daily, the doctrine of civil rights and social equality in their most repulsive forms, for though a white man his wife is a negro woman. The marriage was legalized by the Canby Convention of 1868. And yet the Radical party swears most lustily that civil rights and social equality do not mean the same thing, and that while it favors the one it despises the other. Actions speak louder than words, however, and the high official position that the degraded wretch Thornton has held in the ranks of the Radical party for so long a time, shows beyond doubt, the true position of that party in regard to the propriety of marriage between people of the white race and people of the black race. It is no wonder that the proposed amendments had so little favor with Radicals, for those amendments sternly forbid intermarriage between the races.

It is estimated that there are in the United States 400,000 or 500,000 Bohemians. These with few exceptions have always been Republican. Some twelve or fifteen papers are published in their language. The oldest of these, the Star of Racine, Wisconsin, has the largest circulation. It has always been Republican, so has the Tribune of Cleveland, Ohio, which supported Grant in 1872 and Hayes in 1876. These with the Standard and American of Chicago, are now all advocating Tilden and Reform.

Only one Bohemian paper of any influence or standing remains wedded to its Radical idols.

SPECIMEN RADICALS.

Read and Circulate.

JOHN POOL AND MAC LINDSAY.

Of such is the Radical Party.

The people of North Carolina need not be told who John Pool and Mac Lindsay are. They are known and despised by all good men from one end of the State to the other. And yet these are the men whom the Radical party delight to honor. John Pool is the man whom it has brought from Washington City to put in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in our State. In such a man fit to be entrusted with the great charge of the instruction of the youth of North Carolina?

Mac Lindsay, the man whom Pool recommended as a comrade and companion in arms of the no less infamous Kirk, is the candidate of the Radical party for Congress in the First District. And this is the party that asks honest white men for their votes?

But to show how just is the hatred against these men let us come to the proof.

THE PROOF AGAINST LINDSAY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CURRITUCK COUNTY. Dr. J. B. Baxter certifies that in 1863 or 64, (Dr. McDaniel, Lindsay) and others captured a Northern vessel in Currituck Sound, on which were two or three Federal prisoners. If released would be witnesses against him, Lindsay proposed that we should take them (the men) and drown them, saying that "dead men tell no tales."

I refused to consent to such a course saying that "I would take any risk before I would be guilty of cold blooded murder."

Lindsay afterwards urged the same proposition a second time. I again refused, saying that my refusal saved the lives of those men.

(Signed) J. B. BAXTER.

Attest signed, W. B. Shaw, Wm. S. Mercer, H. E. Baxter, Wm. F. Humphries, C. W. Moore, Wm. H. Bray, R. H. Morgan, H. M. Shaw, G. C. Linker, F. Beale, Jas. B. Morgan, A. West, M. B. Burfoot and others.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

The undersigned, Mary C. Elliott, now, and for many years past, a resident of the town of Hertford, in said county, makes oath that the following facts are true: Some time in the fall of 1872, Mr. D. McD. Lindsay came to my husband, Thomas Elliott's house, in Hertford, and employed my son Thomas to go with him after brandy which he had secured at a certain place. They returned the day after they left—my son bringing two barrels in his cart, in both of which there was apple brandy. By Mr. Lindsay's direction both barrels were deposited in my husband's smoke house, when they left. Mr. Lindsay sent repeatedly after the brandy—both bottles and demijohns—which were always filled and returned to him. My husband had leave from Mr. Lindsay to use of it as he chose.

In this way the contents of both barrels were used. Much the larger portion was used by Mr. Lindsay. The entire contents of the barrels were so used and the empty barrels left in the smoke-house.

My husband died in September 1873.

I have only stated the facts within my own knowledge.

(Signed) MARY C. ELLIOTT.

The foregoing statement was sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of August, 1876.

J. A. B. BENNETT, J. P.

The undersigned, citizens of Hertford, are well acquainted with the facts stated in the foregoing statement, and cheerfully certify that she is a lady of unimpeachable character, and her statements are entitled to the fullest credit. Mr. John A. Bennett is a respectable lawyer of the County of Perquimans and his signature is genuine. This August 21st, 1876.

Signed: Thos. H. Gilliam, Attorney at Law; J. A. Morgan, Carpenter; Geo. H. Coker, Jr., Attorney; A. T. Whitely, Clerk; Edw. Bruce, Harness Maker; Geo. D. Newby, Farmer; H. C. Stokes, Merchant; W. F. Stokes, Carpenter.

THE PROOF AGAINST POOL.

The Legislature of 1870-71 having raised a joint select committee of the two Houses to investigate the charges against John Pool among the witnesses who testified before that committee was Richard C. Badger, Esq., the present Radical United States District Attorney. We presume no man will dispute the truthfulness of Mr. Badger's sworn statement. He says: "Mr. Pool stated at that time that there was a man in his county or section named Mac Lindsay, who was to be a member of the Senate in 1864-65. I had for gotten him but upon this being said, I recollected him. Mac Lindsay was a man of undoubted courage and capable of any desperate resolve, and by way of illustrating his capacity mentioned some daring acts of piracy, of which I had just before, committed by said Lindsey either during the war or just at its close in the waters of eastern North Carolina and that the said Mac Lindsay had been indicted therefor and only saved from being punished by the (Pool's) influence; that he would guarantee that this man Mac Lindsay would pick up from the county where he lived and which was between the two lines during the war sixty or one hundred men equally as daring and as brave as himself; that this man Mac Lindsay would give the Governor no trouble; that if any of these men arrested by him undertook any resistance he would kill them or they would be lost and never be heard of again. I do not undertake to state his exact words, but this was the substance of his conversation. The Governor at this time was sitting in his chair. He got up and walked nervously up and down the room for a few moments before anything was said. I got up from the seat I occupied on the sofa in the southwest corner of the room and stated to the Governor, and it may have been in the presence of some others of the company, that such a proposition was infamous and that if it resulted as had been suggested the Governor would be damned in the memoirs of men for all time to come. Mr. Pool then said, 'I do not intend, by his meaning, that he did not intend that result; he wanted to illustrate the

determined character of Lindsey, and may have qualified it in some good way or other way. He stated in this conversation that Claydon's (Arkansas) troops gave no trouble. At this time some other man who was present, I do not recollect distinctly, who was called Mac Lindsay, said that one hundred men of the same description from his county, and mentioned some wonderful exploits they had performed during the war."

Q. What was Mr. Pool's manner? A. My impression from his manner was that Mr. Pool meant what he said until his proposition met with disfavor, and then he changed his manner so as to induce the belief that he had been joking.

Q. Please state what your inference was from the language of Mr. Pool before his plan met with disfavor, of the character and antecedents of Lindsey? A. I thought Lindsay, a determined villain, capable of taking life at the instance of a superior without qualms. I drew the inference from Mr. Pool's statement and that was my reason for denouncing it as infamous.

And these are the men that divide with THOMAS SETTLE the honors and confidence of the Radical party!

POOL, MAC LINDSAY, SETTLE!!! What a trio!

And these are the men who are put forward as honored exponents of Radicalism in North Carolina. One is put in charge of the instruction of the youth of the State. Another is the Radical choice to represent the people in the Halls of Congress, and the other is the one whom Radical seek to make Governor of North Carolina!

HOW TO PREVENT FRAUD AT THE BALLOT BOX.

The sixth article of the Constitution relates to suffrage and eligibility to office.

It is needless to tell any sane, sensible man that, in a country in which governments rise and fall, according to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, it is of prime importance to prevent fraudulent voting. Freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot box are absolutely essential to a Democratic government and this is what the amendment to this article of the Constitution seeks to secure. There are two changes made by this amendment; the first requires a residence of ninety days in the county to enable a man to vote, instead of thirty, as the law now stands. The second prohibits any man from voting who shall hereafter commit any infamous crime and who shall be convicted thereof.

The first change, which requires ninety days residence in a county before a man can vote, instead of thirty as heretofore, was proposed to prevent what in these latter days is known as "colonizing." Not one election, we venture to say, has been held since the imposition of the Canby Convention, in which there has not been more or less "colonizing" done by the Radical party. In 1872 negroes were brought, as far as from Washington City, to vote the Radical ticket in North Carolina. Nor was there anything to prevent their coming from South Carolina and Virginia for the same purpose. Nor was this particular kind of fraudulent voting confined to voters imported from other States. In closely contested counties the common practice has been to introduce negroes just before the election from counties in which there were large negro majorities, register them and vote them. This is especially easy along the lines of the various railways in the State; but that it has not been confined to them alone, the county of Pitt is a notable and well known example.

The evil was a great and grievous one. It was to this cause the our friends attribute the loss of the county of Mecklenburg in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention last year. And we all remember the answer of the negroes coming from the South to the call of the Convention in this city, who, when asked by the poll holders where he had voted the year previous, openly said that "in the morning he had voted at Northward and in the evening he had voted in the First Ward."

First Ward being in New Hanover county and Northwest precinct being in Brunswick county. It was to protect the honest and law-abiding citizens of this city, who, when asked by the poll holders where he had voted the year previous, openly said that "in the morning he had voted at Northward and in the evening he had voted in the First Ward."

First Ward being in New Hanover county and Northwest precinct being in Brunswick county. It was to protect the honest and law-abiding citizens of this city, who, when asked by the poll holders where he had voted the year previous, openly said that "in the morning he had voted at Northward and in the evening he had voted in the First Ward."

THE RESULT FORECAST.

Since the beginning of the present year, elections have been held in nine States; viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky, Oregon, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. These States in 1872 gave Grant a net majority of 99,861 votes. In 1876 they give the Democrats a net majority of over 110,000, a change in the popular vote in favor of Tilden and reform of 260,000 votes in these nine States alone.

The change in the electoral vote is equally gratifying. These nine States cast 68 electoral votes. Of these, in 1872, Grant received 46 and Greeley 12. The elections this year give the Republicans 21 and the Democrats 35—a net Democratic gain of 48.

ELECTOR FOR THIRD CONGRESS.

We beg leave to call the attention of our Democratic cotemporaries in the State to the fact that Major James C. McRae of Cumberland is the Democratic candidate for elector in this district in the place of John D. Standford of Dublin, resigned, and to suggest the propriety of making the necessary correction in their columns of candidates.

At Greensboro the other day, says the Fayetteville Gazette, a gentleman asked a little son of Judge Settle's who was going to be the next Governor, and the boy replied: "I don't know, but Pa says Mr. Vance is."

Every day has brought tidings of untold suffering in Savannah, until unable hereafter any longer to resist the weight of his stricken condition he is at last obliged to appeal to others for help.

Can it be that the people of Wilmington will turn a deaf ear to these messages? Some of us know of the dread and anxiety, the want and suffering which so closely follow upon an epidemic of yellow fever.

The scenes which are transpiring hourly in that beautiful but plague infected city were once familiar to the people of Wilmington. The hurrying hearse, the gloomy mourners, the silent streets, the anxious faces that looked the question "will it be one of us next?" the deserted places of trade, the empty houses, the want of food, the omnipresence of grief, the despairing looks, and even above all, the ever approaching spectre of disease and death are the only greetings which meet the day, mark its course or bespeak its departure. Night comes with its weary watching. No sound save the patrolman's tread disturbs this awful silence; no light but that at the bedside is seen at that grim and dreadful shrine of death.

Can the appeal of our brethren for help be disregarded, when we know what they suffer, and that too by a similar experience? In the day of our sorrow and suffering, when our city sent out her messengers to her sister that need of food, money and the comforts so essential to the sick was sorely felt here, Savannah nobly responded. Remember that we may not always escape; remember that we may fall a prey to a similar fate, and in good time, now while the opportunity offers, send to these people such aid as we can, to assist the recollection of the past stimulate us to a generous contribution.

"Ditto unto others as you would they should do unto you."

This aid is needed now, and we suggest to the ministers of the different churches to call to-morrow a special conference will be taken up for this purpose, and that it be deposited in one or more of the banks with the request that it be forwarded to the Relief Committee of Savannah. If there be any to whom this mode may not be convenient, let them go to the banks and add their portion to the fund.

Let no one wait to be especially called on to aid in this work, but let it be regarded as a privilege by every one to do his part in this matter. There are few poor who cannot give something and many can give enough to make the total sum of great service to the sufferers. If thou hast much, give plentifully; if thou hast little, for so gathered together thyself a good reward in the day of thy necessity."

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

ROOMS SAVANNAH CHRISTIAN ASS'N, SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 11. Having heard and trusted that that fearful and fatal malarial, yellow fever, which is so especially prevalent in the South, would have been overcome or dissipated, and that there would be no actual need for us to appeal to the charity and sympathy of the benevolent outside of our own city, we are now constrained to ask help in co-operating with the Savannah Benevolent Association in their mission of mercy. The fearful amount of suffering and want, consequent upon hard times and now greatly aggravated by the presence of this terrible epidemic, calls for our largest charities. In view of the above facts, which make its appearance a most urgent appeal to kindred associations in our own and adjoining States to come to the help of a suffering and plague-stricken city. Everything that sustains life, outside of the comforts of the suffering, such as money, food, nourishment and care, is needed to relieve the pressing wants of our suffering poor. There are already two months of dreary months, viewed from our standpoint, through which we will have to combat the fell destroyer. We feel assured we will not appeal in vain and we trust that the Lord will prosper our mission and blessed our communities, so do unto us in our hour of sore distress. The Southern Express Company, the railroads, and we trust, all the mercantile and manufacturing establishments, will transport all aid for relief free of cost. We pray you take prompt action in this matter and forward to the Savannah Christian Association or to Mr. N. Russell, president, such supplies and contributions as you can collect, and add your prayers to your charities in behalf of a suffering people. Money, poultry, eggs, meal, flour, and such articles as are the necessities of life, will be especially appreciated and distributed where they are most needed. We invoke the blessings of the All-Giver upon you and yours.

President Savannah Christian Ass'n.

THE AMENDMENTS—LET THEM BE ADOPTED.

The seventh article of the Constitution relates to municipal corporations, that is to say, to our county, town and city governments. The amendment proposed to this article of the Constitution is a very important and a very sweeping one, in that it places the power over these several governments once more in the hands of the people. The amendment is in these words: "The General Assembly shall have full power by statute to modify, change or abrogate any and all of the provisions of this article, and substitute others in their place, except sections seven, nine, and thirteen."

Section 7, referred to above, forbids any county or town from contracting any debt or levying any tax except for necessary expenses, unless it be done by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein. Section 9 requires all taxation to be uniform and ad valorem. Section 13 forbids the payment of any war debt.

As no one desired the Legislature to do any of the things forbidden in the restrictions imposed upon its power by the above sections, the Convention wisely left them untouched. The effect of the proposed amendment will be seen in the giving the Legislature the entire control of the county governments and the election of Justices of the Peace; that is, the General Assembly may continue them as they are now, or change them as they may be instructed by the people. It will have the power to abolish any useless offices and save to the people large sums of money now paid as salaries to the men who fill them and above all it will be empowered to provide that who live under negro rule may once more enjoy the blessings of honest intelligent government.

The importance of this amendment, we repeat, arises from the power it confers upon the Legislature to abolish the present system of county and township governments, and to substitute another thereof. The Legislature had the same power under the old Constitution, the one that was the handiwork of our fathers, and so have now the legislatures of a majority of the States in the Union. No harm, but great good, came of it in the past and the same will be the case in the future.

The power conferred by this amendment goes so far as to enable the Legislature to establish one system of county government in one county and a different one in another, as the necessities of the case may require, and in this way if no other, will enable the Legislature to free us from negro rule, by the philanthropists of the General Howard school he cannot be fooled again. Mr. Nordhoff says that in every Southern State you may find colored families who lost money in this bank, and that cruel fraud was a serious discouragement to thrift among the whole colored population of the South. Almost universally the relations between the planter and the freedmen are kindly and agreeable. The colored man seeks the planter's advice in all the relations of his life, deposits his spare cash with him, and in fact deals with him as his friend up to the point where politics come in, and then he whoots over to the other side without a moment's hesitation. He will vote for a bad man who is a Republican rather than for a planter with whom he has the kindest relations. The negroes who are fairly dealt with by the planters, and such is the rule, give satisfaction. Free labor is centralizing population in towns and villages. It is introducing labor saving machines. It is inducing the negroes to migrate, and the fact that they go from North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia to Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, in what States it is said that the negro's life is not safe, shows that a good deal of the try of Southern out-castes is pure invention. The negro does not remove wildly or blindly, says Mr. Nordhoff, and by this plain statement disposes of much of the bloody shirt business, and the necessity for such circulars as emanate from Washington. The only trouble at the South is political. Industry proceeds apace, and crops are large. Mr. Nordhoff says: "There are fewer persons there unemployed, the average earnings of the laboring classes are larger, the surplus produced in those States over and above what is necessarily expended by the population in living has been greater for several years than in an equally numerous Northern population."

PLAYED OUT!

Whenever Radicals see that an election is going against them at the South they straightway begin lustily to cry out, "Troops," "Federal troops," "More troops." It is always the last card they play, and it is a sure indication that their hopes are at the freezing point. It was to save the party in 1870 that Holden, sustained by Judge Settle, carried on the Kirk war and it is to save the party today that the leaders are now threatening us once more with "troops." But the day has gone by when North Carolinians can be frightened from the performance of their highest duties as citizens by any such idle vaporing, for much it is. Federal troops will find a warm welcome in any portion of North Carolina to which they may be sent, for the simple reason if for no other, that our people recognize these troops as the representatives of the government to which they owe, and to which they yield full and ready obedience. The war has long ago ended, and our people have long ago renewed their allegiance to the Federal Union, and even if they had the power, have not the will to withdraw it. Federal troops are once more "our troops." There is no longer any enmity between them and us. They can now, so far as we are concerned, be used only in aid of the process of the civil law, and that no one proposes to resist; indeed all true men stand ready to unite with them in the sternest strictest execution of that law.

O'HARA, DAN RUSSELL AND BILL MOORE.

For cool effrontery and brazen impudence, says the Charlotte Observer, the speech of Dan Russell, the Hayes elector at Marion, walks away with anything that we ever saw or heard tell of. When his party is composed of more than eighty thousand negro voters he gets up in the Western portion of the State, where there are very few negroes, and says that the negro elector O'Hara must be brought down, for it would be distasteful for him to vote for a negro. We should like to hear Russell speaking to the negroes in the east and see whether he would utter the same sentiments. We wait to see whether O'Hara will come down or whether Republicans, who profess to love the poor negro so much, will vote a ticket with his name on it.

The Observer need not wait to know what our Dan will do. Dan will swallow the colored man just as he has done before. Dan has great capacity for swallowing. The colored brethren down here believe in Dan Russell, indeed we venture to say that even Squire Bill Moore, the leggy colored magistrate who, Dan told the people of the West, ought to be in the penitentiary, will vote for Dan on election day. Squire Bill will not dare to vote against his lordly leader. It matters not

what Mr. Russell may tell the white people of the west, the mass of the colored people of the east will vote for him, or for anyone else the Radical party may nominate. They will not all do it, but the great mass of them will.

By the way, our Dan has just been nominated for the House of Representatives by the Radical party in Brunswick, and the question now is what he will do with it. We rather think he will 'take it, not because he will have any hope of beating the gallant COWAN, but because it will give him an excuse to quit the canvass with FOWLE. We shall see what we shall see. If our Dan keeps on with FOWLE he will have a bad time, and if he quits and goes back to Brunswick, meets COWAN he won't be happy—not much. But perhaps he may compromise the matter and make a "vigilant" campaign like that the energetic Canaday is making somewhere—wherever that is. But isn't Canaday a wonderful canvasser! He is as dumb as a sheep before his shearers. Poor Canaday. Baa!

THE NEW SOUTH.

Mr. Nordhoff's paper, read to the Social Science Congress, treats of the negro in the South. In 1865, the negro actually owned only the clothes he wore—ragged as they were. For eleven years these people have had freedom. In Georgia the authorities have taken pains to inquire into the condition and progress of the freedmen. The State has been Democratic for five years, and the negro has had little opportunity to play the statesman. In Georgia the colored voters number about 80,000, and, according to the returns of 1874, the freedmen, who by the census of 1870 numbered 545,000, were possessed of 338,769 acres of farming real estate, \$1,200,115 worth of city and town real estate and paid taxes on a valuation of \$6,157,798. So far as ascertained from diligent inquiry, the negroes of Georgia own more real estate per head than those of any others of the States. The negroes prefer to buy uncleared land near cities and villages, and clear it for themselves. The planters do not like to sell these small lots, as a negro settlement deteriorates the rest of the estate. Thus it is that we hear of planters refusing to sell land to the freedmen. The system of leasing cotton lands is such that the freedman will have a surplus at the end of the season of from \$250 to \$400. This he sells at his leisure. The negro distrusts savings banks. Once pinched by the philanthropists of the General Howard school he cannot be fooled again. Mr. Nordhoff says that in every Southern State you may find colored families who lost money in this bank, and that cruel fraud was a serious discouragement to thrift among the whole colored population of the South. Almost universally the relations between the planter and the freedmen are kindly and agreeable. The colored man seeks the planter's advice in all the relations of his life, deposits his spare cash with him, and in fact deals with him as his friend up to the point where politics come in, and then he whoots over to the other side without a moment's hesitation. He will vote for a bad man who is a Republican rather than for a planter with whom he has the kindest relations. The negroes who are fairly dealt with by the planters, and such is the rule, give satisfaction. Free labor is centralizing population in towns and villages. It is introducing labor saving machines. It is inducing the negroes to migrate, and the fact that they go from North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia to Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, in what States it is said that the negro's life is not safe, shows that a good deal of the try of Southern out-castes is pure invention. The negro does not remove wildly or blindly, says Mr. Nordhoff, and by this plain statement disposes of much of the bloody shirt business, and the necessity for such circulars as emanate from Washington. The only trouble at the South is political. Industry proceeds apace, and crops are large. Mr. Nordhoff says: "There are fewer persons there unemployed, the average earnings of the laboring classes are larger, the surplus produced in those States over and above what is necessarily expended by the population in living has been greater for several years than in an equally numerous Northern population."

proceeding from the representations made to them to be attacked on the march from the railway station to the village. But it needed only a very few days however to satisfy them so fully of the disposition of the people that the officers of the command at once sent for their families. The command remained there some months, behaved themselves decently, quietly and orderly; spent liberally the money the government paid them—and so conducted themselves generally, that when the citizens heard orders had come to break up camp, they held a public meeting in which the best men and most pronounced Democrats in the place took part, and passed a series of resolutions complimentary to the troops for their gentlemanly deportment and regretting their departure. These resolutions were sent to Colonel Ritter, the commanding officer, and by him published to his command after having been acknowledged in a handsome note to the chairman of the meeting of citizens.

The county of Alamance was also afterwards, in 1870, visited by Federal troops, and there too they behaved themselves very much as good soldiers in a friendly country should do, and to-day their stay there is well and kindly remembered as a period of peace and quiet when men could once more attend to their private affairs unmolested by Holden and his hireling crew.

The county of Caswell during the same year, the memorable year of 1870, entertained two companies of Federal troops, and there also, to this day, the citizens speak kindly of them, gratefully remembering the protection they afforded them against Kirk and his savage brutes.

In Raleigh, too, there have been Federal troops since the war ended, and we recall no instance in which they have come in collision with the citizens. Citizens and soldiers have alike attended to their own affairs, meeting and mingling upon matters of business or otherwise as suited them.

In Morganton, in Burke county, as we have heard, like other places, the citizens do not there scarcely come to us a paper from that place that does not contain some kindly and complimentary reference to the Federal troops there.

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